Manmohan Singhji Government has taken this decision. In fact, we have said, the Government has said, that there is no loss. At the moment, unit No.2 is running and units Nos. 1 and 3 are likely to be run in the month of November. But it is kept in abeyance for repairs, and LNG is not available at the moment.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM NORWAY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Norway, currently on a visit to our country, under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Mr. Thorbjorn Jagland, President of the Storting (Parliament) of Norway.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Norway. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to Parliament and the friendly people of Norway.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

Schemes for girl education

*183. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps and which schemes, have been announced by Centre/ States to give fillip to girl students and also to encourage female education;

(b) the funds sanctioned and achievements, made thereof, during the last three years in the country;

(c) whether any quota has been reserved for girl students from primary to university level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of female education in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development and its nodal organisations have undertaken several schemes to promote girls education in the country. The main schemes are listed below:

Elementary Education

(i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) including National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) as a sub component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

(ii) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

Secondary Education

(i) Scholarship scheme being implemented by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for single girl child.

(ii) Full fee waiver to single girl child from class VI to XII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(iii) Scheme of assistance for Hostel facilities for girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

Higher and Technical Education

Following schemes are being implemented by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE):—

UGC

(i) Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child.

(ii) Construction of Women's Hostels.

(iii) Starting of Day Care Centres.

(iv) Scheme for the development of infrastructure for Women Students/ Teachers in Universities/Colleges.

AICTE:

AICTE has decided to permit 10% increase in the capacity of institutions under their purview subject to certain conditions, *inter alia*, providing that one-tnird out of the increased intake is given, without charging of tuition fees, to the girl students on merit.

The information about the State Government Schemes fully funded by the States, is not maintained by the Central Government.

(b) The funds released during last three years under the above mentioned programmes are indicated in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Due to persistent efforts of the Government there has been a substantive improvement in the percentage of girls' enrolment to the total enrolment at all stages of the education during the last decade as shown in the table given below:—

Percentage of Girls' Enrolment to the total Enrolment

Year	Primary I-V	Middle VI-VIII	Sec./Hr. Sec. /Inter.	Hr. Edu.
1994-95	42.9%	39.3%	35.9%	34.0%
2004-05	46.7%	44.4%	41.5%	38.9%

(c) and (d) There is 33% reservation in Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(e) State-wise information about Gross Enrolment Ratio and Gender Parity Index of girls at various stages of education during 2004-05 is indicated in Statement II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Funds released during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 *and* 2005-06

(Rupees in crore)

Scheme	2003-04 Release	2004-05 Release	2005-06 Release
1	2	3	4
1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	2732.30	5139.75	7517.70
2. NPEGEL	216.91	232.20	332.55
3. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs)	Scheme was launched in 2004-05.	92.57	223.63

1	2	3	4
4. Scheme of assistance for Hostel facilities for girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools	5.91	3.72	3.90
5. Scholarship schemes of CBSE for Single Girl Child	Scheme was launched in 2004-05.	0.184	0.139
6. Schemes of UGC			
6.1 Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child	Scheme was commenced from 2006-07		
6.2 Construction of Women's Hostels	23.06	21.36	32.98
6.3 Starting of Day Care Centres	0.03	0.30	0.51
6.4 Scheme for the development of infrastructure for Women Students/Teachers in Universities/Colleges	0.00	0.61	0.57
6.5 Starting of Women study centres in Universities	0.98	7.80	6.33

Statement-II

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Girls 2004-05

All figures in percentages

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-VIII (6-14 yrs.)	Class IX-XII (14-18 yrs.)	Higher Edu. (18 to 24 yrs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.64	42.91	8.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.63	0.47	4.50
3.	Assam	90.81	28.32	5.70
4.	Bihar	54.43	10.31	3.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	106.42	30.07	5.54
6.	Goa	104.55	57.24	15.71
7.	Gujarat	93.42	33.47	9.29
8.	Haryana	81.07	40.46	10.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	107.93	126.56	13.58
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	72.06	31.63	6.29

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	68.27	11.74	5.32
12.	Karnataka	97.07	45.03	10.36
13.	Kerala	94.33	61.34	9.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109.60	27.58	7.40
15.	Maharashtra	105.38	52.90	10.92
16.	Manipur	126.75	46.77	11.77
17.	Meghalaya	125.17	33.93	10.52
18.	Mizoram	106.47	45.13	7.77
19.	Nagaland	75.26	21.10	4.40
20.	Orissa	105.10	34.72	3.48
21.	Punjab	75.34	40.10	11.23
22.	Rajasthan	94.06	20.98	4.31
23.	Sikkim	113.66	33.51	8.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	112.32	61.55	9.95
25.	Tripura	106.92	36.34	5.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	82.88	28.87	6.84
27.	Uttaranchal	106.80	52.46	12.70
28.	West Bengal	93.07	27.29	6.09
29.	A & N Islands	108.60	50.31	7.06
30.	Chandigarh	70.98	58.85	46.12
31.	D&N Haveli	106.34	32.51	0.43
32.	Daman & Diu	127.11	70.73	3.55
33.	Delhi	97.41	55.77	42.94
34.	Lakshadweep	56.99	48.55	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	114.42	75.88	16.96.
	INDIA	89.87	35.05	8.17

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the percentage of enrolment in the particular set of classes to the estimated child population in the age group corresponding to these set of classes.

Statement-III

Gender Parity Index 2004-05

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes I-VIII	Classes IX-XII	Classes I-XII	Classes Hr. Edu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.82	0.95	0.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.82	0.87	0.63
3.	Assam	0.99	0.93	0.98	0.79	0.95	0.70
4.	Bihar	0.75	0.61	0.73	0.48	0.71	0.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.94	0.79	0.90	0.68	0.87	0.59
6.	Goa	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.97	1.37
7.	Gujarat	0.87	0.82	0.86	0.78	0.84	0.78
8.	Haryana	1.06	0.96	1.02	0.88	0.99	0.91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.93
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.98	0.85	0.94	0.81	0.91	0.93
11.	Jharkhand	0.84	0.75	0.82	0.67	0.82	0.61
12.	Karnataka	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.81
13.	Kerala	1.00	0.95	0.98	1.04	0.99	1.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.95	0.86	0.93	0.64	0.90	0.52
15.	Maharashtra	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.91	0.98	0.72
16.	Manipur	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.79
17.	Meghalaya	1.03	1.12	1.05	1.04	1.05	0.83
18.	Mizoram	0.93	0.99	0.95	1.02	0.96	0.61
19.	Nagaland	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.89
20.	Orissa	0.97	0.88	0.94	0.67	0.89	0.26
21.	Punjab	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.02	1.06	1.20
22.	Rajasthan	0.93	0.65	0.85	0.48	0.80	0.57
23.	Sikkim	0.99	1.17	1.04	1.01	1.03	0.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.76
25.	Tripura	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.88	0.94	0.72
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.94	0.80	0.91	0.68	0.88	0.74
27.	Uttaranchal	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.83	0.97	0.96
28.	West Bengal	0.99	0.91	0.97	0.78	0.94	0.61
29.	A&N Islands	0.98	1.06	1.01	1.05	1.02	1.42
30.	Chandigarh	0.90	1.11	0.98	1.15	1.03	1.49
31.	D&N Haveli	0.93	0.74	0.88	0.73	0.86	0.15
32.	Daman & Diu	0.88	1.17	0.97	1.03	1.00	1.82
33.	Delhi	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.30
34.	Lakshadweep	0.89	1.05	0.94	1.10	0.99	—
35.	Pondicherry	0.87	0.92	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.96
	INDIA	0.95	0.88	0.93	0.79	0.91	0.71

Gender Parity Index is defined as the ratio of Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls divided by the Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, through this question, I wanted to focus attention regarding the plight of female education in the country, a subject which has been dear to your own self. And, you will recollect that when you were the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, you were the first person to start this campaign of female education there, and you had always been emphasising that education to women is the first input for empowerment of women in the country. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, who has given a detailed statement, but has not touched the core question which I had raised, namely, the scenario of female education and regarding his evaluation as to where he stands. Does the hon. Minister appreciate that the dropout rate of girls, before reaching V standards is 28.57 per cent; the dropout rate of girls, before reaching VIII standard is 52.9 per cent, and the dropout rate of girls, before reaching X standard, is 64.92 per cent. This is an alarming scenario of dropout of girls. Sir, I am raising this supplementary by drawing the attention of the House to certain statistics which he has not given in his reply to the Question, but depending on the replies received from Starred Questions and other Questions in the Rajya Sabha, from where I have culled these figures...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, definitely, we are all very much concerned about the dropout rates of girl child. As we all know, the dropout rate amongst girls is higher as they go to higher classes. But there are various reasons for it. It is both social and economic reasons that we need to take into consideration. When we take the reasons into consideration, these could be lack of accessibility to school, lack of transportation, or, it could be teacher absenteeism which is actually reducing the interest of children from going to school. But all these reasons have been taken into consideration, and we are working towards ensuring accessibility, the required infrastructure, seeing to it the teachers are in place, so as to ensure that the girl children are brought back to school. We also have the alternative Innovative Education Scheme and the Education Guarantee Scheme which actually works or functions as the bridge school to ensure that these girl children, who are out of school, are brought back into the mainstream of education. So, it is not as if the Government is not doing anything. The Government is fully seized of it and it is, definitely, working towards ensuring that the girl child is brought back to school.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I will say one thing, " ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, मर्ज़ बढ़ता ही गया। I don't know whether the hon. Minister does realise the illiteracy rate amongst girls between the age group of 15-35. I would just quote statistics for her information. The overall scenario is very grim.

Sir, 39.6 per cent are illiterate. That means, out of 100 girls, 40 are illiterate, even after 60 years of our Independece. The position of Scheduled Caste girls is still worse; 53.30 per cent are illiterate. The Scheduled Tribe girls are still worse; 62.13 per cent are illiterate. When this has been the scenario, we keep on giving reasons. We know the reasons very well. These reasons existed even five years ago. They existed ten years back also. when will we be able to improve it? Does the hon. Minister realise that there are no separate toilets for girls in schools? That is one of the main reasons which the hon. Minister has not mentioned. Will she be able to tell me, out of the total primary schools in the country, out of the total secondary schools in the country and out of the total higher secondary schools in the country, in how many schools are there no girls' toilets?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the thrust has been more on the construction of toilets. The cumulative target until 2006-07 so far as toilet are concerned has been this; 2,35,041 toilets was the requirement. Out of these, those that have been completed and those that are under progress are around 2,03,605. So, It is about 86.2 per cent of the target that is on the way to be achieved.

Sir, he also mentioned about the drop-out rate amongst the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The rate of drop-out amongst the Scheduled Tribe students has decreased from 62.5 per cent in 1990-91 to 48.9 per cent in 2003-04 in the primary classes. The drop-out rate which was around 78.6 per cent in 1990-91 in the upper primary classes has come down to 70.1 per cent in 2003-04. The drop-out rate which was around 85 per cent in 1990-91 in secondary classes has come down to 79.3 per cent. But the other part of the question of the hon. Member was to do with literacy. But, here, the thrust of the question is on the scheme for girls' education. So, if he brings it as another question, we will definitely reply.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। एक तो मेरी चिंता उसी ड्रॉप आउट रेट को लेकर है, जो पिलानिया जी ने अभी सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, वे बिल्कुल सही

हैं। मंत्री महोदया ने दो शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया, 'कंसर्न' और 'रीज़न्स' She said that she was concerned about it and she was aware of the reasons. लेकिन उस चिंता और कारण को दूर करने को कोई समाधानकारक उत्तर उनकी ओर से नहीं आया। एक और प्रश्न का जवाब मैं उनसे जानना चाहती हूं, उन्होंने कहा है कि सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड के लिए उन्होंने दो योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड का वेरिफिकेशन वह कैसे करवाते हैं? अगर आज सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड कह करके किसी ने प्राइमरी में एडमिशन करवाया और आपने उसे बेनिफिट देना शुरू कर दिया, लेकिन दो या तीन साल बाद उसके माता-पिता को एक और बच्चा हो गया तो क्या वह सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड की स्थिति में आएगा या नहीं आएगा। इसलिए सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड के लिए जो योजना शुरू की है, उसका आधार क्या है?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the single girl-child will definitely be taken into consideration when the child is admitted into the school. After the child is admitted and, two or three years, later, if the parents have another child then, usually, we take it into consideration when the child is being admitted to school. With regard to this, there are three scholarship schemes under the CBSE for supporting the single girl-child which are; one, if the child secures 60 per cent and above marks in class X, to enable the girls child to pursue further studies in class XI and XII; then, if the girl-child is single, of the parents, and if the child is in the merit list in both, the All-India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT) and the AIEEE Exam. then the girl-child is given support of Rs. 1000 per month for a maximum period of four years. The third scheme is, when the single girl-child admits herself into under-graduate courses; then, the child is supported with a scholarship of Rs. 500 per month for the coming three years. These three schemes have been introduced in the year 2005-06.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नहीं सर, मैं सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड के बारे में यह जानना चाह रही हूं कि एक अकेला बच्चा और वह लड़की होना चाहिए या सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड का मतलब एक लड़का, एक लड़की में एक लड़की ...(व्यवधान)... पहले तो मैं सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड का मतलब जानना चाहती हूं और दूसरी बात, सर्टिफिकेट किसका मानेंगे? वे वैरिफिकेशन सर्टिफिकेट किसका और कहां से लेकर आएंगे? केवल मां-बाप का एफिडेविट सही होगा अथवा फिर एसजीएम का या तहसीलदार का, आप किसका सर्टिफिकेट मानेंगे कि उनके सिंगल गर्ल चाइल्ड हैं?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we all know that Birth Certificate needs to be produced when the child is admitted to school. As I mentioned earlier also, it is taken into consideration when the child is admitted to

school. Whether the child is single or not, it is important at the time of admission.

SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Sir, in order to give fillip to girl education particularly at the primary and secondary levels, the Government of India has taken a decision to waive 100 per cent tuition fee for a single girl child and 50 per cent tuition for two girls in a family. The Kendriya Vidyalayas and other schools which run under the control of the Central Government, are following this directive in letter and spirit, But all private schools, particularly in Delhi, are not following this directive of the Union Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Ministry is persuading the private schools in Delhi to follow this directive. If they don't fall in line, what action does the Ministry propose to take against them?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, so far as private schools are concerned, we cannot regulate fee and we cannot make inroads into their authorities. So far as Government schools are concerned, definitely, as she has rightly said, in Kendriya Vidyalayas there have been many initiatives and other incentives to ensure that the girl child comes to the school. But in the case of private schools, I don't think, we can regulate the fee.

SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH: Sir, in Statement II of the reply, the Minister has mentioned that in higher education, gross enrolment of girls is only 8 per cent. Sir, with all these schemes and with exalted names attached to the schemes, the end result is that the total enrolement of girls is 8 per cent; whereas in the earlier reply, it has been said that in higher education, the increase has been 38 per cent. In spite of this increase, the end result is 8 per cent. If this is the end result with all these schemes, what is the Government going to do in this regard?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, so far as higher education is concerned, we have different schemes to encourage girl education. There is the special scheme for construction of women hotels to ensure that girls can come and access higher education and are in secure and safe environment. Then we also have the part-time research associateship scheme for women which intends to provide opportunities to unemployed women who have done Ph. D., but yet are interested in pursuing their degress and also have an aptitude for research. We also have a scheme for day-care centres in universities so that those women who want to take up jobs can leave their children in day-care centres. Even under the AICTE,

it has been decided that there would be 10 per cent increase in the capacity of institutions which are actually recognised by AICTE. Out of this 10 per cent increase, one-third share would be of girl students and it would be ensured that girl students are given priority and are admitted on priority basis.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: The drop out rate of girls in schools, as Shri Pilania has said, is 62.5 per cent. But in Tribal areas especially in Jharkhand, it is 74.5 per cent. Since the hon. Minister has said that special scholarship and waiver of fee would be given to single girl child, I would like to know whether they are considering giving special scholarships and waiver of fee to Tribal girls also so that the Tribal girl children are attracted to schools and are encouraged to remain in schools.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, under various schemes of the Government, the Tribal areas have been given special attention. Most of the norms in the Government programmes are relaxed when it comes to Tribal areas. So far as scholarships are concerned, we would definitely take into consideration and see what could be done.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the BPL Tribal girl children should be admitted ...

MR. CHIAMAN: Please sit down.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लड़कियों की पढ़ाई के लिए बीए तक की फीस माफ कर दी है और इंटरमिडिएट पास लड़कियों के लिए 20 हज़ार रुपए कन्याधन की योजना भी है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार की उन राज्यों को, जो इस प्रकार की योजनाएं चला रहे हैं या चलाना चाहते हैं, केन्द्र से कोई अतिरिक्त मदद देने की योजना है?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we welcome the initiatives taken by various States to ensure that girls do come back to school. Not only U.P., Sir, there have been various other States also that have taken initiatives on their own accord. U.P., Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and so many other States which have taken such initiatives. Definitely it has been appreciated. The suggestion that the hon. Member has given that if we could provide an additional incentive to such States for implementing these programmes is very welcome. However, we need to take into consideration that allocation of funds has to be done to various

other programmes under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. So, we would take his suggetion, Sir, but, definitely, we would see how we could work on it.

*184. [The questioner (SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO) was absent. For answer *vide* page 35]

स्किल डवलपमेंट मिशन

*185. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:**

डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी:†

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का देश में स्किल डवलपमेंट मिशन का गठन करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है, कि देश में विकासशील उद्योगों के लिये कुशल लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हेतु अतिरिक्त उपाय आवश्यक हो गये हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त मिशन के गठन के प्रस्ताव को कब तक अमल में लाए जाने की संभावना है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अली अशरफ फातमी): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) स्वतंत्रता दिवस, 2006 के अवसर पर अपने भाषण में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने निरन्तर उन्नत होती अर्थव्यवस्था और उद्योगों के लिए कुशल कर्मचारियों की आसन्न कमी का उल्लेख किया था और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में कुशल कर्मचारियों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा 'व्यावसायोन्मुख शिक्षा मिशन' शुरू करने की योजना की घोषणा की थी। उस घोषणा के आधार पर योजना आयोग ने कौशल विकास संबंधी एक कार्यबल का गठन किया है। यह कार्यबल सुझाव देगा कि 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना और उसके बाद भारत की निरन्तर उन्नत होती अर्थव्यवस्था हेतु कुशल जनशक्ति की आवश्यकताओं की किस प्रकार पूर्ति की जाए। कार्यबल यह भी सुझाव

†सभा में यह प्रश्न डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी द्वारा पूछा गया।